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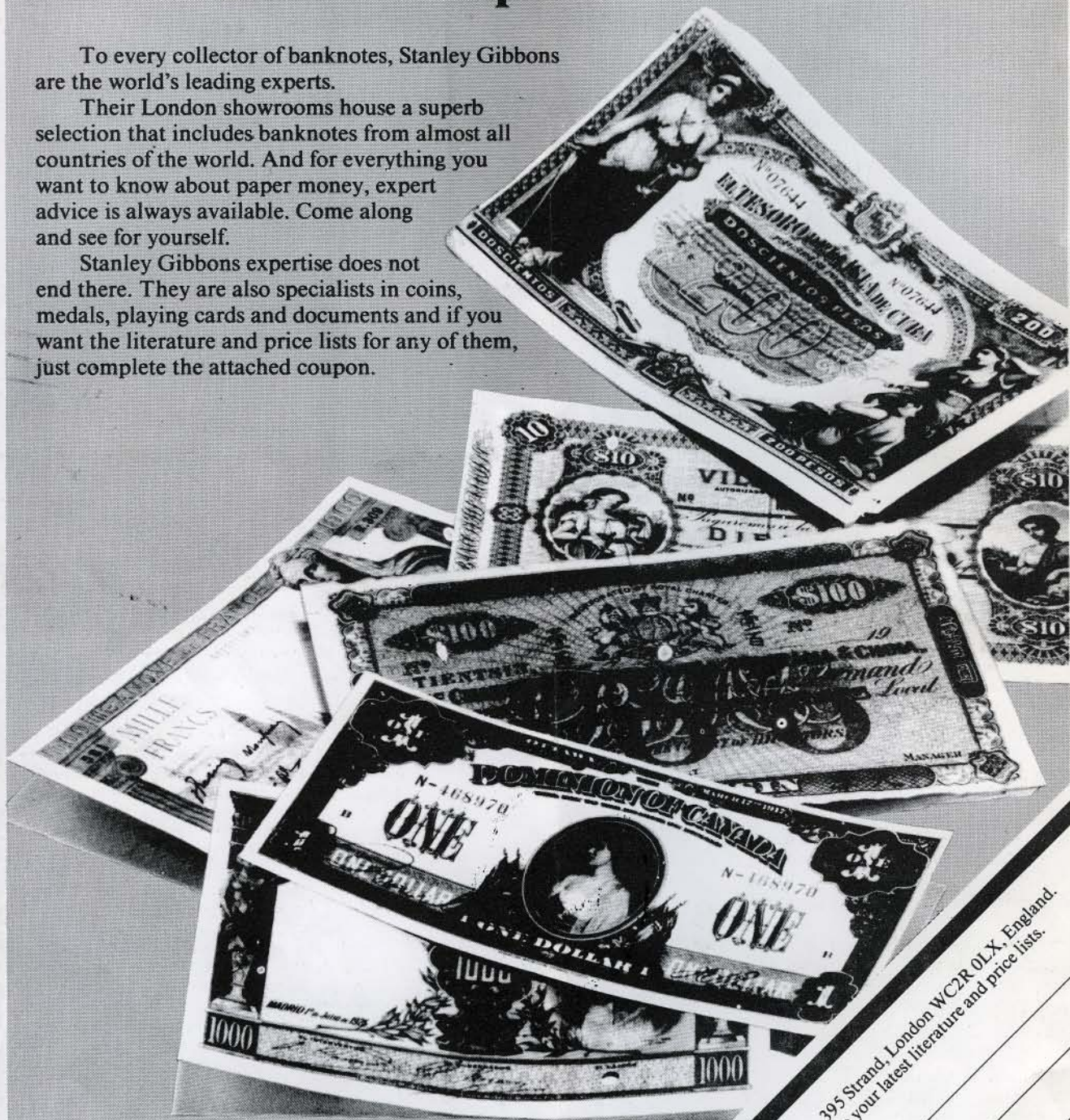
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International Bank Note Society Journal

Volume 18

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DEATH OF ANTONIO PATTACINI

The Members of the International Bank Note Society all wish to express their deepest sympathy with friends at the untimely death of Mr. Antonio Pattacini, member of the Executive Board, on 2nd January, 1980.

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NOTABLE QUOTES

The Banknote Laundry

THE "laundering" of banknotes to improve their appearance is an activity which, in years gone by, has not been restricted solely to the excessively fastidious banknote collector. Between 1912 and 1918 no less an authority than the prestigious Bureau of Engraving and Printing undertook the systematic cleaning of banknotes as an attempted economy measure. The following extract from correspondence dated 27th September, 1912, from the B.E.P. to the Bank of Montreal (as published in the centennial history of the Bureau, *The First Hundred Years 1862-1962*) explains the procedure employed in detail:—

"This machine utilizes a new prin-

ciple for washing. Briefly, the note is placed between two endless bands of cloth, which are alternatively slid upon each other, creating a microscopic friction which loosens the dirt from the note and is discharged by the water being repeatedly absorbed and pressed out of the bands.

"The machine will remove all the dirt that can be washed out by any process of washing. Grease stains, writing and printing ink etc. cannot be satisfactorily removed without disturbing the actual printing. Old bills that have the ink in a powdery condition have a faded appearance but new bills may be repeatedly washed without showing the slightest signs of fading. The washed bills are sterilized and free from any odour.

"The machine is self-contained—a bill placed upon the feed table emerges two minutes later, dried and ironed flat. The capacity with inexperienced oper-

ators will be 2,000 per hour, and 5,000 and over has been attained by experts. No skill beyond ordinary dexterity is required to feed the machine.

"Ordinary yellow bar soap and a special germicide and bleach sold as a dry powder is all that is used, a small amount of running water is required with a sewer outlet. The machine is entirely gas heated, but can be equipped with steam or electricity at an additional cost. It requires two horsepower motor to drive it.

"The cost of maintenance, aside from labour, should not exceed two or three dollars per day, running continuously. It requires two operators one to feed and one to receive, and a man with some general knowledge of machinery to make up solutions and take care of the machine, although an inspection once

Continued on page 124

VICTOR C. SEIBERT

Paper Money Issued by Four Lesser-Known White Guard Generals

THE Russian Revolution and Foreign Intervention Period (1917-1922) was the most confused military action ever recorded in Whole History. Entire armies entered into the fray in which even the commanders did not know as to why they were there; without knowing as to what was expected of them; without knowing with whom they were to coordinate their activities; without knowing as to what was their next move; without having any intention of co-operating with other armies. Such a situation created pockets of armies on most of the fronts that were isolated from contact with local governments, societies, and their officers.

Such a situation then forced these "isolated pockets of generals" to issue their own paper money to meet the expenditures of their armies. The paper monies issued by Generals Denikin, Wrangel, Yudenitch and Admiral Kolchak are well known to the collectors of paper money. However, the notes issued by the lesser-known commanders: Wandam, Rodzianko, Mediyedev, and Prince Avalov-Bermondts are not so familiar. So this paper will deal with the historical background and description of the notes issued by those 4 commanders.

General Wandam

Approximately 160 miles southwest of Petrograd (Leningrad) lies the town of



Above: Reverse of the General Wandam 50 rouble note. Below: Obverse of the note. Right: General Wandam and a young officer.

Pskov with its walled fortress, belfries, cathedrals and palaces. The North-West front under General Yudenitch stretched from about Vitebsk to Lake Ladoga. General Wandam was assigned as com-



mander of the southern flank of this North-West Army. Pskov, with the qualities mentioned above, suited General Wandam so well that he established his headquarters there. Although minor skirmishes were fought against the Bolsheviks by General Wandam's contingent, he was unable to make any major forward thrust because of General Yudenitch's reluctance to move against Petrograd.

This condition was due in part to the fact that General Yudenitch and the Estonians would not co-operate. General Wandam's White Guards received little, if any, direction or orders from General Yudenitch even if they were to move

toward Petrograd. When General Yudenitch refused to attempt to capture the naval base Krasnaya Gorka, it became evident that the capture of Petrograd was impossible. However, when General Wandam's army numbered about 16,000 he marched toward Petrograd. But the resistance put up by the 50,000 Red Army troops stationed in the Petrograd vicinity caused the White Guards to withdraw and this exposed General Wandam's contingent, made up largely of Estonians.

This exposure was so demoralising and dangerous to General Wandam that he withdrew. This retreat, and General Yudenitch's constant hostile attitude toward the Estonians and the British Naval officer, Commander Cowan, finally caused the North-West Army to cease to exist. By the provisions of the Treaty of Dorpat the North-West army and General Wandam was disarmed and the soldiers went home by way of the Baltic sea-coast.

While commanding the southern flank of the North-West Army, General Wandam issued the 50 rouble Pskov Regional Treasury Credit note under date of 2nd November 1918. This was the only denomination issued. The note is 118 x 161mm in size and .006 inches in thickness. It does not have a watermark. It was issued in different series, as for example **ЮЕ** and **ЕЧ**. The obverse is cream-coloured, dotted with grey dots. It bears 3 signatures.

The reverse has the numbers in red on a bluish elongated dotted field. The date appears on the reverse. The note is listed in the following numismatic publications: Kardakoff, *Katalog der Geldescheine von Russland und der Baltischen Staaten* page 45; Sten, *Encyclopedia of World Paper Money* page 126; Denis, *Catalogue de Monnaies émises sur la Territoire de la Russie*, page 7; Chuchin *Catalog of Bonds and Paper Money of Russia*, page 28.

General Rodzianko

General Rodzianko was assigned commander of the northern flank of General Yudenitch's North-West Army stationed in the Baltic Region. In May, 1919, after a breakthrough on the front that stretched from the Narva River and Lake Chudskoye, General Rodzianko moved against Petrograd. This was an opportune time for the White Guards to make this move, as most of the communists and Komsomol members had gone to join Admiral Kolchak's opposing forces in Siberia and General Denikin's opposing forces in South. The White Guard unit numbered about 15,000 at this time in the Baltic theatre of war, while the Red Army numbered over 40,000. One-third of these were Lettish and Estonian sympathisers. General Rodzianko believed that these and many Russians would desert the Red Army if he were to start his move against

1 Rouble



3 Roubles



10 Roubles



Three notes issued by General Rodzianko. Both sides are shown.

Petrograd.

The Estonians had given passive support, such as the use of Revel and Narva as bases; but their army, together with the various volunteer units and the Lettish detachments working with them, would only be used to help Latvia to free itself from the Bolsheviks and to thwart German aggressive intentions to add this area to German territory as an empire. General Rodzianko was to be furnished arms from Germany instead of through Estonian authorities. Then further trouble developed for General Rodzianko, since his jealousy of the Ingermander's advance to the support of Krasnaya Gorka had led the General to disarm the remainder of the regiment on the pretext that they planned to establish a republic of their own.

This was at a time when the White Guard Russian troops were themselves unable to hold back the Bolsheviks. General Yudenitch refused to order General Rodzianko to advance on Petrograd. So it was not until the second week in October 1919 that General Rodzianko began to advance, in spite of the fact that many of his officers were on leave to Stockholm and Helsinki. The six tanks that the British had contributed, helped General Rodzianko inasmuch as the Red Army soldiers were unnerved by the sight of these monsters and withdrew to the outskirts of Petrograd.

Here they were joined by the sailors from Kronstadt and supported by the guns of their own fleet and so began an attack. General Rodzianko's army was soon driven back to Yemburg and Gdev. The Estonians had no choice but also to retreat to the sea coast to take shelter under the British naval guns and so escape heavy losses. But such was not the case with General Rodzianko's army. He also attempted an orderly withdrawal, but the consequence of inadequate leadership proved devastating.

His troops lacked the morale to accept a retreat, especially when neither the White Guards or Red Army showed any mercy to their prisoners. As they marched westward, the casualties grew, until on 14th November 1919, the Red Army inflicted a defeat at Yemburg which was not only decisive but calamitous. The retreat became a rout, the men were neglected and the survivors who fled into Estonia were decimated by typhus. The casualties ran into the thousands in killed, wounded, taken prisoner, desertion and death from disease.

In 1919 General Rodzianko issued his own paper money to be used to pay the soldiers in his army and pay for the equipment of his unit. The Exchange Notes of the Special Corps of the Northern Army under command of General Rodzianko consisted of the 1, 3, 5, and 10 rouble notes. The 1 rouble note is yellow-cream in colour; the 3 rouble green; 5 rouble blue; and 10 rouble red. Each denomination on the obverse is decorated with a



Both sides of the 50 mark and 10 mark notes issued by Prince Avalov Bermond.

version of St. George slaying the Dragon. The notes do not have a watermark. The 1 rouble note is 72 x 126mm in size; 3 rouble note 72 x 102mm; 5 rouble note 72 x 108mm; and 10 rouble 72 x 105mm in size. All of them are .004 inches in thickness. The two signatures are on the reverse. General Rodzianko also issued postage stamps that were used for money. They were in denominations of 5, 10, 15, 20 and 50 kopeks. They can be identified with the "OKCA" printed on the obverse. The notes are listed in the following numismatic publications: Pick, *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money* page 545;

Kardkoff, *Katalog der Geldscheine von Russland und der Baltischen Staaten* page 45; Denis, *Catalog de Monnaies émises sur le Territoire de la Russie*, page 7; Sten *Encyclopedia of World Paper Money* page 126; Chuchin, *Catalog of Bonds and Paper Money of Russia* page 29. The stamps are listed in Stanley Gibbons *Simplified Whole World Stamp Catalogue*, page 860.

Prince Avalov Bermond

In 1918 Finland was under threat of becoming a Bolshevik state, due to the number of Finnish workers that had



Prince Avalov Bermond.

accepted the Bolshevik theory. Baron Carl Gustav Mannerheim, a Finn of Swedish descent attempted to organise a White Guard unit to suppress the Bolshevik Finns, but needed outside help to succeed. He could not get enough Finns to accomplish the task, so he turned for outside help. Sweden refused him; England, France and the United States had their own plans in Russia, and so Mannerheim turned to Germany for the help. Germany agreed by sending 12,000 troops under the command of Count Rutigen von de Goltz.

In turn, Germany was to be granted a German controlled "Laudestat" grand duchy in the Baltic consisting of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia. Von Goltz placed the army under the overall command of General Yudinitch. Yudinitch in turn assigned the southern flank to General Wandam; the northern flank to General Rodzianko, and the centre to Prince Avalov Bermond.

Von Goltz enlisted the help of Bermond to establish a strong headquarters in the vicinity of Latvia since that region had always been pro-German. Paul Bermond, adopted by his uncle, was a vain adventurer of questionable Russian origin and uncertain loyalties. He began his military career as a member of his regimental band, and took upon himself the title of Count Prince Avalov Bermond. He planned to form a division from Russian ex-prisoners-of-war and German volunteers.

These von Goltz promised to provide war material. By this time the war was over in France and General Foch ordered the German troops to leave the Baltic area in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Versailles. But von Goltz delayed as he was anxious to build up the strength of Bermond's divisions. So even by the third week in August 1919 (10 months after the surrender of Germany) the Germans in the Baltic were stalling and increasing in military strength. At this date differences arose between Bermond and his superiors as was the case during the entire Russian Civil War period.

Bermond by 1919 publicly condemning the Russian North-West White Guard



Both sides of the 5 mark and 1 mark notes issued by Prince Avalov Bermond.

authority and notwithstanding instructions which Bermond received from Admiral Kolchak, Supreme Ruler of Russia, Bermond refused to obey all orders from his superiors. This indicated that he was not interested in accomplishing his mission—the capture of Petrograd. When von Goltz was replaced by Lieutenant General Magnus von Eberhardt, Bermond was given command of the entire army. By this time his army numbered 15,000 men and he began his attack on Riga. One-third of his army attacked the left bank of the Dvina to capture two bridges, to prevent the Letts from retreating. The rest of the army attacked the main part of the city. After 3 days of action Bermond failed to take

Riga and he was severely criticised by General Yudenitch for attacking Riga instead of attacking Petrograd. When Bermond's attack on Libau (Liepaja) was also repulsed, this was the beginning of the end for Bermond. As the Bermond German army withdrew through Mitau (Jelgava), the Letts outflanked them and attacked them for 4 days. The Bermond losses were so great that he was relieved of his command.

When Bermond had completed the establishment of his headquarters at Mitau, he started the favourite Baltic racket—the printing of his own paper money. His notes were issued as Bills of Provisions of Exchange on 10th October 1919. The series consists of the 1, 2, 5, 10,

and 50 mark (**МАРОК**) notes. The two mark notes were destroyed after they were printed. The notes are printed in Cyrillic letters on the obverse and German on the reverse. The obverse contains both the Russian double eagle and the German cross. The obverse also contains the serial numbers and the signatures. The notes do not contain a watermark. The notes are listed in the following numismatic publications; Kardakoff, *Katalog der Geldscheine von Russland und der Baltischen Staaten*; page 59; Denis, *Catalogue de Monnaies émises sur la Territoire de la Russie*, page 7; Pick *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money*, page 542.

General Medvedev

At the other end of the Russian empire was another commander known either as Mr. Medvedev or General Medvedev. The territory under his sway was known as the Far East Provincial Government (Priamur Region). This region, with its extremely severe weather was prized equally by the Bolsheviks on one hand and the Japanese and Americans as White Guards on the other hand. The lumber and furs were valuable, and nature had provided products desired by all of the parties. Medvedev was able to have a more stable government in his own realm than his counterparts in the Baltic Region.

Today we have his written agreements made with the Japanese wherein exact units of authority and sizes of armies are listed. He also co-operated well with the American army under the command of General Graves. He ruled his region with a Board that consisted of 2 teachers, a doctor, and a land surveyor. After 1922 he was arrested by the Bolsheviks and sent to a Siberian prison. His record after that is unknown.

To meet the expenses of his army and the functions of other branches of his government, Medvedev had to issue paper money. The State Bank was short of small change and so to meet the needs of the local government, small denomination notes were issued: the 5 kopek note was 36 × 62mm in size and underprint; yellow; 10 kopek note was 43 × 70mm in size, light orange; 30 kopek 48 × 78mm in size and light green. These were issued for a total of 702,241,000 notes. They all bear the Russian double-headed eagle without the crown sceptre or orb. They have a square-lined watermark and the date is 1918.

Some, however, were not issued until 1920. His government also used some of the Kerensky American-printed 50 kopek notes but they were countersigned with two black signatures. In 1920 the government issued the Credit notes: 1 rouble, blue on brown with landscape, ship and locomotive image. It is 63 × 113mm in size. 5 rouble green and pink with locomotive image to the left. The note is 75 × 135mm in size; 10 rouble green and pink with agricultural scene image. It is 87 × 140mm in size. The 100 rouble note is



Both sides of the 10 rouble, 5 rouble, and 1 rouble notes issued by General Medvedev. brown and the image is a seated lady and agricultural products. The note is 87 ×

Continued on page 108

RON HALL

Early American Finances

DURING the year of 1775, the first measure of finance was executed by the Continental Congress in the amount of £6,000 loan. Benjamin Franklin used persuasive arguments on Congress to proceed to raise the needed monies by loan. The majority was in favour of the issuance of paper money. It might be noted that one of the delegates said: "Do you think, gentlemen, that I will consent to load my constituents with taxes when we can send to our printer and get a wagon-load of money, one quire (1/20th of a ream of paper, consisting of 24 or 25 sheets of the same size and stock) of which will pay for the whole?"

Prior to 1776, \$6,000,000 worth of paper currency was issued and was to be redeemed in four years. Following issues, during the Revolutionary War, increased this amount to over \$200,000 then quickly depreciated until the year 1781, when it stopped being considered money.

By 1783, the loans of the United States totalled \$42,000,000, of which \$7,885,085 was procured abroad. Unfortunately, creditors at home were receiving no interest and many of them sold their claims, some for as low as 10 per cent of their original face value. When the Federal Constitution was adopted, the new Secretary of the Treasury, Alexander Hamilton, paid all of these claims. This is not to negate the efforts of the former Superintendent of Finance, Robert Morris. This man more than fulfilled his duties by, establishing a bank, then systematising finances and organising foreign credit. If this had not been sufficient, when he was not able to borrow money for the government, he used his own finance and credit on behalf of the country.

While holding the office of the Secretary of the Treasury for five years, Alexander Hamilton established the public credit on a firm foundation. Following this, Thomas Jefferson appointed Albert Gallatin, the new Secretary of the Treasury and during the twelve years of his service, he managed to reduce the debt from \$83,000,000 in 1801, to approximately \$50,000,000 in 1813, while providing adequate funds for the Louisiana Purchase, not to mention the debt incurred by the War of 1812.

During the years 1835 and 1836, the United States was practically out of debt. In addition, \$40,000,000 had been realised from the sale of public lands. Then Congress voted to distribute the surplus in the excess of \$5,000,000 between the States. Before this act could

be finalised, panic struck and the government was on the brink of bankruptcy.

When the Civil War began, the current Secretary of the Treasury, Salmon P. Chase, was authorised to pay salaries and other indebtedness, or to exchange for coin, and non-interest bearing notes. Congress legalised a loan of \$250,000,000 in three year 7-30 Treasury notes and 20 year bonds with interest not to exceed 7 per cent. Secretary Chase was not allowed to authorise payments which would exceed the sum of \$50,000,000. He obtained this fifty million dollar

advance from the banks of Boston, New York and Philadelphia. Then all of the loyal cities opened their subscription books and the public purchased \$45,000,000 of the 3 year notes.

This money was turned over to the banks, and an additional \$50,000,000 was obtained, but the third attempt failed and Congress was forced to authorise the issue of \$150,000,000 worth of legal tender notes. Three such issues were made totalling \$450,000,000. Within the year of 1863, the price of gold

Continued on page 115

PAPER MONEY OF WHITE GUARD GENERALS

Continued from page 107



Medvjedev notes: 10 and 5 Kopeks.



30 Kopek note.

148mm in size. The note is overprinted in red on the reverse.

This distinguished it from the same note used in other areas. The total number of notes issued in this series totalled 4,846,000 roubles of the 11,116,000 roubles authorised. It is to be noted that the double-headed eagle on these notes does not bear the crown, sceptre or orb. Also it is to be noted that all but the 100 rouble note bear the Siberian coat-of-arms—2 sables supporting the eagle. The notes are listed in the following numismatic publications: Pogregetzky, *Monetary Circulation and Currency in the Far East During the War and Revolution*, page 94; Pick, *Standard Catalog of World Paper Money*, page 568; Kardakoff, *Katalog der Geldscheine von Russland und der Baltischen Staaten*, page 226; Chuchin, *Catalog of Bonds and Paper Money in Russia*, page 102; Denis, *Catalogue de les Monnaies emises sur le Territoire de la Russie*, page 20. *Soviet Collector* 1970 No. 4, pages 103-114.



FRANZ FRANKL

Religious Notes-Palestine, 1918-1948

AN article by Mr. K. M. MacKenzie in the IBNS JOURNAL Vol. 17, No. 2, shows the use of emergency notes by the Armenian Church in the Ottoman Empire during the 1880's. The denominations were fixed and small, as compared with the Jewish 'Kolel' notes, with their large denominations written in by hand. Since the 1830's the immigration of Ashkenazim (Jews of Western origin, later living in Eastern Europe) steadily increased, new Yeshivoth (Rabbinical colleges) were founded. These communities in the late 19th century issued the so-called 'Kolel' money. However, many of the issuing communities were financially weak. The outbreak of World War I brought an end to the Kolel System.

In the following, the author will deal with the few known 'religious' notes issued by Jewry in Palestine. There is no religious character connected with the notes, even while they were issued by Yeshivoth. They all have just one thing in common—the issuing communities had no money! Because of the bad experience

with the Kolel notes these later 'emergency' notes were often not issued in the money of the realm, but for commodities, mostly for bread. Dr. Arie Kindler, Director of the Kadman Numismatic Museum in Tel-Aviv, writes about H. Guthe, who conducted excavations near Jerusalem in 1881. Guthe reports about paper notes, in values of 10–20–40 Paras (one Turkish Piastre or Girsh = 40 Paras) for bread, milk, meat, etc. with which he partly paid his workers—the notes accepted by the individual stores. Mr. MacKenzie refers to the money he describes as 'paper tokens'. The author believes the expression 'Emergency Notes' is more fitting. The first Israeli government, in its law about 'fractional notes' did not find a descriptive name and even described the money as 'paper coins'. A few months ago the author saw a slide show by the well-known syngraphic authority Neil Shafer. After the show the author had a discussion with Neil. One sentence struck the author 'Coins are MINTED—Notes are PRINTED'. The author will stick to 'Emergency Notes'.

The issuing communities were all poor. The little money they obtained, mostly from the Americas, was given in cash

either to the students and teachers; or direct payments were made to the store owners. In Palestine many merchants, transport companies, moshavoth (agricultural co-operatives) and kibbutzim (large agricultural communes) printed their own notes before 1948. The notes were given as change to their members or customers. None of these notes circulated 'widely'; like the religious notes, they too were 'emergency' notes with limited acceptance.

The outbreak of World War II cut the communications with Europe, and money became very scarce. In 1940, religious Jewry in Palestine founded 'Nahaliel' Relief Fund for Rabbinical Scholars. Blue 'Builder Member Certificates' (Fig. 1) in denominations of £P10 were issued. The certificate 350 × 215mm enumerates in Hebrew and English the object of the Fund, and famous Ashkenazi and Sephardic Rabbis are listed as administrators and committee members. It is not actually a Bond or Share, just a 'confirmation of a contribution'. However, it is the only 'Religious Certificate' from Palestine the author has ever seen.

AMERMAN BAKERY, Hebron, issued notes between 1923-1928; deno-

Fig. 1 NAHALIEL Builder Member Certificate.





Left: Fig. 2. Face and back of 10 grush Block—Amerman. Above: Fig. 3. Yeshivat Hebron. Right: Fig. 4. Neturei Karta 1 Mil.



minations are in Egyptian currency—grush in Hebrew and P.T. (Piastre Tariff) in English (1)—three denominations are known to exist:

Egypt. Gr. ONE size 45 × 24mm in sheets of 50 pieces
 Egypt. Gr. FIVE size 45 × 28mm in sheets of 40 pieces
 Egypt. Gr. TEN size 45 × 35mm in sheets of 30 pieces

printed in Jerusalem on coloured, perforated paper. The Ten Grush sheets have known numbers over 30, always in sheets of 30 pieces. The colouring varied when new sets were printed—green, red, pink, blue, white, beige, light tan—but the printing often is sloppy, and the black margin on any of the four sides is frequently not 'within the perforation'.

The Hebrew/English text on the One Grush note reads: Serial number/Denomination; the Five and Ten Grush notes have an Arabic line as well, below the Hebrew-English line. On the illustrated block of two Ten Grush notes (Fig. 2) the serial numbers are 35 and 63 respectively; the latter one is a misprint and should read 36. In the upper right corner of the Ten Grush block a 'control-number' is rubber-stamped. In the illustration, the second zero of the number 100 is clearly stamped on afterwards. No name, no signature is printed or over stamped on the face. The notes are a mystery! Who would accept notes without a name? The first mention of the name is on the back of the 'Ten Grush' block—an oval rubber-stamp Hebrew/Arabic 'Bakery Amerman, Hebron' can be seen across the perforation of the two notes. Sidney L. Olson (3) illustrates blocks of all three denominations; Olson, however, does not mention the stamp on the back. The denominations are another mystery. According to Dr. Arie Kindler (1), Petah Tiqva issued between 1923-1927 notes "... for use within the boundaries of the local council. ..." in denominations of 1/4-1/2-1-2-10 Egyptian Grush; also a note "... for meat to the value of 1/4. ..." this would be the equivalent of the 10 Para note reported by Guthe. The Peta Tiqva notes of 1/4 and 1/2

Fig. 5: Face and back of Gmilt Sha'aray 2 Chalah.



Piastre prove that prices were very low.

The Amerman notes were used by a 'quantity' buyer who had sufficient credit and paid weekly or monthly. In 1924 a branch of a famous 'Slabodka' Yeshivah was established in Hebron, greatly increasing the orthodox Ashkenazi population. In 1922 there were only 17 students, mostly Sephardim, in the impoverished Hebron Yeshivah. Amerman, a new immigrant, an orthodox Jew, supplied the 'Slabodka' Yeshivah with bread, the 'control-stamp' was for accounting purposes. During the 1929 pogrom the Slabodka Yeshivah was ransacked, and destroyed, and many members were killed. Amerman lost his life too, and Rabbi E. Sarna took the few survivors to Jerusalem and founded the 'Yeshivat Hebron'.

YESHIVAT HEBRON: In the first years in Jerusalem the college had no buildings. Synagogues were the place for

studies; the students living in private quarters had to buy their own food. The 1929 notes carry the name "The Pension". In the successor states of the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy "Pension" meant a room with three meals per day; what America calls 'European Plan'. Even today, 60 years after World War I, it is possible to rent a room in Austria in a 'private pension' with three meals (full pension) or with breakfast and one meal (half pension). The notes 62 × 47mm are printed on cardboard with round corners in denominations of

1 Mil (dark pink) 100 Mills (white)
 5 Mills (cream) 200 Mills (dark blue)
 10 Mills (light blue) 1000 Mills (light blue)
 50 Mills (orange) (Fig. 3)

The Hebrew text, within a decorative border, translates "The Pension/of Yeshivat Hebron/(free line to write in the number/please give bearer merchandise

for/denomination (written out in letters).” The denomination, in figures, is also on both sides of ‘The Pension’. On the back is a rubber-stamp in Hebrew/English “Yeshivat Hebron-Kneset Israel-Jerusalem” and one signature. The author has only the orange coloured 50 Mils note; the stamp is almost illegible and cannot be shown in reproduction.

NETUREI KARTA (Aramaic for ‘guardians of the city’). This ultra-orthodox community in the Meah Shearim quarter, Jerusalem, under Rabbi Amram Blau, issued notes during World War II. The notes on coloured, perforated paper 32 × 25mm (Fig. 4) came in denominations of

½ Mil (white)	1 Mil (white)	2 Mils (green)
5 Mils (white)	10 Mils (blue)	50 Mils (orange)

The Hebrew text, within a black border, translates “With the help of God/Jerusalem/Denomination”. The author also has a yellow 5 Mils with gummed back, similar to Kofer Hayishuv. This was used as some kind of tax within this poor community. Other colours and other denominations with gummed Back may exist.

GMILUT SHA’ARAY CHESSED: During World War II this institution issued cardboard notes for

1 loaf of BREAD (blue)	2 loaves of BREAD (salmon)
2 loaves of CHALLA (ochre).	

(Fig. 5).

The Hebrew text within a border translates ‘Emergency—Wartime-Project/Inexpensive food/from the/Sha’aray Chesed general good deed society/to the bakery connected with the council/good for/denomination/(in Bread or Challah)/Number. . . (series) A’. The notes for 2 loaves of Challah have an illegible, violet rubber-stamp on the face; on the back is a Hebrew-English stamp with the name of the society. The Challah notes were issued only on Fridays and for ‘Holy Days’.

WAAD HAYESHIVOTH, Jerusalem: These cardboard notes 55 × 48mm were issued in 1947—the following notes exist:

1 Corn Bread (green)	2 Standard Bread (pink)
2 Corn Bread (ochre) (Fig. 6)	

The Hebrew text, within a border, translates: “Council of Yeshivoth in the Land of Israel/Jerusalem the Holy City/Grocery for boys, Yeshivah students or teachers/Corn (or Standard)/Bread/2 (or 1)” below the border, in the lower left corner we find “9.47-8000-2”. This means that 8,000 notes were printed in September 1947; the series for the 1 Corn Bread was only 2,000 pieces. The back of all notes is numbered—4 digits—and signed. The “2 Corn” and “2 Standard” are rubber-stamped in Hebrew. The translation reads: ‘Council of the Yeshivoth in the Land of Israel, Jerusalem, Store of groceries for the sons of Yeshivoth’.

All above notes were either issued for or by religious communities, but no note has a religious character. There are, however, notes with a religious character, issued before 1948 for the Sabbath—but not by religious institutions—the *Ice notes*. Refri-



Fig. 6: 2 Corn Bread—Face and back Waad Hayeshivoth.



Above: Fig. 7: ICE note 1/3 Block—Face and back.



8

Fig. 8: ICE note 1/4 Block—Face and back.

gerators were almost unknown before the end of World War II, Ice, on the other hand, is a necessity, especially for Sabbath in the hot summer and for the Holy Days. Out of religious consideration, life in Jerusalem cities came to a standstill on any Sabbath. The author remembers Tel-Aviv in 1934, when people walked to the ice factory to get some ice. The Jewish religion forbids the handling of money on a Sabbath or Holy Day. The factories sold notes before the Sabbath or Holy Days. With the growing of Tel-Aviv, horse-drawn waggons brought the ice to ‘known distribution points’ where it was exchanged for the prepaid notes.

DAVID M. KELMES: sold in the early 1930’s Ice notes, cardboard, 55 × 35mm. They were for 1/4 Block (beige) and 1/3 Block (orange) (Fig. 7). The Hebrew text, within a border, translates: “Ice factory D. M. KELMES/quarter block (or one-third)/1/4 (or 1/3)”. Some of the notes have a

Hebrew ‘cancelled’ stamp on the face; the back has a rubber-stamp with the name of the factory. During World War II the Kelmes factory again sold notes 70 × 53mm on thin cardboard:

1/4 Block (grey) and 1/3 Block (light green) (Fig. 8).

otherwise the notes are identical. Only the name was changed to ‘Ice factory and Cold Storage’. The new notes do not have any rubber-stamp, and some are signed on the back.

There must have been more ‘Ice notes’ sold before 1948 in the big Jewish cities of Palestine or by other makers. The author discussed them with S. Matalon, Tel-Aviv, the biggest Israeli collector of these kinds of notes. As Matalon said: “. . . nobody considered collecting Ice notes, which do not mention money. I actually fished some out of the gutter. . .”

Notes to the above article appear on page 124.

BOOK REVIEWS

U.S. Essay Proof & Specimen Notes by Gene Hessler. 224 pages from dealers at \$19.50 or from BNR Press, Box 157, Portage, Ohio 43451, U.S.A.

The beauty in the development of designs of U.S. paper money is illustrated and documented in Gene Hessler's refreshing book. It initiates for United States paper money what both the Adams-Woodin book and the Judd book on coinage patterns and experimental pieces have accomplished for the background for standard U.S. coinage. With the expanded numismatic interest in paper money, the timely presentation of Hessler's extensive research is a necessary and welcome publication. It enables one to review the choices open to the decision makers as to some of the design and detail available for the then forthcoming U.S. issues. Its development history invigorates the numismatic study of U.S. paper money as a whole.

The reader can readily appreciate the co-ordination of the illustrated examples located in public and private collections with official archival material and with prior research and writing on the subject. The author's experience in writing *The Comprehensive Catalog of U.S. Paper Money* (Chicago 1977 and prior) qualified him to expand that segment of the background history of issued paper money. Every reader will not only appreciate the talent shown in the preparation of rejected as well as accepted designs, but will marvel at the skill of American craftsmen in the numismatic engraving process. Such artistry reached its zenith in the mid-nineteenth century and continued into the beginning of the twentieth century. Hessler's pictures of the comparative stages of the same design are essential to this understanding.

The book carefully summarises the evolutionary history of the engraving process in America and an explanation of the detail of and the terms of reference applicable to the production of U.S. paper money. This enables the reader to refer back to the explanatory material whenever desirable. Full references are given for each category as well as in a bibliographic summary. One need not own any examples of the essays, proofs or specimens to enjoy the book, because, as the author states, all such pieces are rare. The book is for the sincere numismatists or those who aspire to be. It is not a value-orientated catalogue, but does include the auction prices of those items which have been sold in recent years.

It is important for numismatists to help any researcher develop and revise his findings, particularly when an author breaks fresh ground as Hessler does. For

example, there are three illustrated items designated as proofs which are pictures of reprints from captured counterfeiters' unfinished plates published in Laban Heath's *Infallible Counterfeit Detectors*. Every book should be a challenge to the reader and Hessler's book stimulates the reader to think.

The book's 224 pages are an education to any numismatist in an exciting new area. It is aptly dedicated to those whose superb designs have gone unrecognised.

ERIC P. NEWMAN

Treasures of Finnish Paper Money by Hannu Paatela. 30 pages, over 50 full colour illustrations, soft cover. Published by Holmasto Coins and Medals, Annankatu 28, 00100 Helsinki 10, Finland.

This glossy booklet is produced throughout in full colour, with absolutely first class illustrations of many rare and historic banknotes including one of the famous "Palmstruck" notes of 1666. The informative text gives a concise summary of Swedish banknotes 1661-1809; the State Bank of Russia 1809-1917; the Union Bank of Finland 1867-1892; the Wassa Bank 1918; the State Bank of Finland since 1811 and an isolated issue of P.O.W. currency. Some information is also given of Pattern Notes, Specimen Notes, Signatures, Errors and Counterfeits. This is not a priced catalogue nor even a very detailed description of the subject—but presumably this was never the intention of Hannu Paatela. What we are provided with is an extremely elegant and informative summary of the various types of Finnish paper money.

ROGER OUTING

Catalogue of Greek Paper Money by A. Tarassouleas. 158 pages, over 200 colour illustrations with an equal number of black/white illustrations. Approx. £8 and published by A. Tarassouleas, Evmenous Str. 89—Vironas, Attika, Greece.

This catalogue gives full details and estimated values of the "Phoenix" currency, 1818-1832; the National Bank of Greece issues from 1841 to 1927; the Bank of Greece issues from 1928 to 1979; the Greek Military issues of World War II; the issues of the Ionian Bank, Bank of Crete and Bank of Epirus-Thessalia; and finally the cheques and bonds used as currency during World War II. Two chapters of introduction give a summary of the background to the various issues. The catalogue section presents each note illustrated in colour, but unfortunately with only a catalogue number, and estimated values in three grades of condition to serve as description. Full description and

information of each individual note is included in the form of an Appendix.

While this works reasonably well in most cases, it can mean tiresome cross-referencing for full understanding of some sections. Some of the descriptions and information of individual notes could have been most usefully incorporated in the actual catalogue section. The text of the book is printed in both Greek and English, and the English translation is generally of an acceptable standard, although the text does insist on referring to the "back sight" (reverse) and the "front sight" (obverse) of a note. The real merit of this catalogue is the large size colour illustrations of the obverse of most notes which are supported by partial black/white illustrations of the reverse of most notes. In particular the illustrations of the early and rare note are a delight to behold. These good quality illustrations are due recompense for a somewhat sparse and diffused text, and collectors of Greek paper money should not be disappointed with this catalogue.

ROGER OUTING

LETTER TO THE EDITOR

BERMUDA BANKNOTES

In your 'Letters to the Editor' column of volume 18 number 1, L. G. Taylor discussed the security strip of the 1957 Bank Notes of Bermuda.

My research has uncovered the following: The security thread or strip was originally suggested for the £10 Bermuda Note. This note was finally authorised by the Parliament in 1963 and issued in 1964. Prior to this, however, it was decided to place it on the £5 note, beginning with the 1957 series.

The first batch of £1 and £5 notes was delivered without the security strip. The £1 note was not planned to have one, and those responsible had forgotten to place it in the £5 note. After consideration it was felt that they should be issued to the public.

Sometime later when the second order was placed with the printer the £5 notes arrived with the security strip. An error occurred and the £1 notes also occurred with the security strips.

Therefore for a complete series one does indeed require the £1 and £5 notes of 1957, two each in number; one with and one without the security strip.

The £1 notes *without* the security strip are the most *rare*. The £5 notes *without* the security strip are the most *common*.

At the present time my book on Bermuda Paper Money is in the process of being printed and should be available in the Spring of 1980.

NELSON P. ASPEN, M.D.
Paoli, Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

BERNARD SCHAAF, M.D.

The Northern Republic of Haiti, 1888-1889

THE Republic of Haiti was the second independent republic established in the New World, being only twenty years younger than the United States. The world's only successful slave revolt had finally kicked out the French in 1803, and the Republic had been first declared on 1st January 1804. But the country was torn by racial jealousy between elite mulattos, who were fewer in number, but better organised, better educated, and more devious, and the militant blacks, who were virtually all illiterate and disorganised, but straightforward. For sixteen of its very first twenty years the country had been split in half, the north being ruled by a tyrannical "Emperor" and the south by an easy-going "President". Nineteenth century Haitian politics were characterised by "intrigue, conspiracy, treachery, violence, coups, caste against caste, colour against colour, region against region." (Heinl)

The first paper money issues had begun in 1827, during the rule of President Boyer. Earliest issues were characterised by their crude, home-made appearance, their voluminous production, and their very rapid depreciation to total worthlessness. Under later rulers, paper money was equally cheap in both style and value.

In the thirty-six years from 1843 to 1879 there were nine different "Presidents," interspersed with several short-lived "provisional governments" and even one "Empire". Only one ruler managed to complete his official term of office and retire honourably into private life; of the others, two died in office, one was deposed and executed, and the other seven were overthrown and forced to flee into exile (often taking along all the loose money in the Treasury).

In the summer of 1888 the President of Haiti was Louis-Felice Lysius Salomon *jeune* (junior), a 73-year old black from south Haiti. He had been Minister of Finance for eleven years under Emperor Faustin, and had been in exile for twenty years while the mulattos were in power. He was a distinguished and energetic statesman, bent on progress. Two years after becoming President he had founded the Banque Nationale d'Haiti (1881), which was now issuing beautifully-engraved banknotes made in New York or London. But he was also an old man who had had to suppress many rebellions during his nine years in office, and he was therefore surrounded by enemies.

Disorders in the capital city, Port-au-Prince, had begun in May, and a series of

fires (the usual precursor to every serious Haitian revolt) had begun in July. Some of Salomon's "loyal opposition" discreetly began making extended journeys abroad, usually to the nearby island of Jamaica. Finally, on 4th August 1888, General Télémaque raised the standard of revolt at Cap Haitien in the north and immediately starting marching his army of black rebels southward toward the capital. Six days later Salomon, like so many of his predecessors, fled to the safety of a British gunboat in Port-au-Prince harbour; unlike his predecessors, he did not carry off the national funds with him. Salomon reached Paris, where he died two months later.

General Télémaque and his army had not yet reached the capital. Meanwhile, at the first hint of Salomon's downfall, a fast steamer had rushed to Kingston to bring back another man who also wanted to become President. This candidate was Françoise-Denis Légitime, a tall, distinguished, and popular politician who was, like Salomon, also an elite black from

south Haiti. Légitime managed to get to Port-au-Prince on 15th August, but Télémaque and his northern troops did not reach the capital until eight days later.

Rather than fight it out, the various contenders immediately agreed to set up the usual "provisional government" until an election could be held. Members of the provisional government included Légitime and Télémaque, also ex-President Boisrond-Canal (he had been allowed to return from exile because he was a nice fellow) and General Florville Hippolyte, one of Télémaque's commanders. This last man, Louis Mondestin Florville Hippolyte, was an elite illiterate black from Cape Haitien, and son of one of Emperor Faustin's ministers. He himself had served as Minister of War under Major General (and President) Salnave from 1867 to 1869. He was 61 years old, of medium build, but with no grey hair yet.

On 17th September 1888 a national election was duly held, and, to no one's



Fig. 1 (above)
The 25 Centimes note of Serie A.



Fig. 2 (below)
The 1 Gourde note of Serie A.

surprise, General Télémaque won in a landslide. Preparations promptly began for his early inauguration. But then there was yet another uprising in the capital, in which General and President-Elect Télémaque succeeded in getting himself fatally shot.

Now there was yet another struggle for power. Télémaque's victorious army had already left the capital and headed back to the north. Florville Hippolyte sneaked aboard a German steamer at Port-au-Prince, sent ashore his resignation from the provisional government, and returned by sea to Cap-Haïtien. There he took over Télémaque's command of the northern army of rebellion.

Meanwhile many members of the Haitian Assembly were also discreetly leaving the capital. Légitime was able to round up only 33 of the 84 members, which was not a legal quorum. Nevertheless he formed them into a rump Assembly, which promptly elected him President. Later he found four more members, enough to make a legal quorum; one of the four escaped and the other defiantly (and bravely) voted "No!" but Légitime nevertheless got himself "legally" elected this time. He was promptly recognised as legal President (*de jure*) by France and Great Britain, but not the U.S.A., Spain, or Germany.

Légitime held the capital, the Arsenal, the Treasury, the Navy (three gunboats, mostly paid for), and about one third of

the countryside; Florville Hippolyte held the north and centre and the larger army (whose soldiers called themselves "The Protestants"!)) Légitime attacked first, both by land and by sea, and nearly succeeded in driving Florville Hippolyte into the sea.

Meanwhile Florville Hippolyte decided to emulate his famous predecessor, the great "King" Henri-Christophe, and set up his own independent country. So, on 27th November 1888 the so-called "Revolutionary Committee of the North" proclaimed itself to be the provisional government of the new *République Septentrionale d'Haïti* (Republic of Northern Haiti). Florville Hippolyte was the first President of this new country. And one of his very first official acts was to order new paper money for the new country.

There had already been three issues of engraved banknotes issued in Haiti during the preceding five years, two from Charles Skipper and East of London and one from the Homer Lee Bank Note Company of New York. Florville Hippolyte gave the new banknote contract to the Homer Lee Bank Note Company New York. Two *Séries* of engraved banknotes were prepared during early 1889.

Série A includes banknotes of 10, 25, and 50 Centimes, and 1 and 2 Gourdes. All are printed in black on backgrounds of various colours; all have red serial numbers and three signatures. The arms of

Haiti (palm tree, flags and cannons) appear on every note. Although these notes are quite rare today, they may have been printed in rather large quantities (the usual custom for all issues of Haitian banknotes!); most of the known serial numbers are five or six digits (highest is 757962 on a 1 Gourde note). The text states that the note is guaranteed by the government of the Republic of Northern Haiti, is receivable at face value for all duties on imports (of which Haiti had many), and is to be paid off in at least twenty years by funds from a 20% tax on exports (of which Haiti had few). No date is given. The reverse bear elaborate abstract vignettes and an anti-counterfeiting clause. Printer's proofs exist of the obverse and reverse of the 1 and 2 Gourdes notes.

Série T apparently consists only of 1 Gourde notes, also printed by Homer Lee, but of a design which is different from *Série A*. These notes are printed in black, with the printed serial number and some of the three signatures in red. Again, the total issue is not known; the highest serial number observed so far is 157465. The text of the obligation is the same as on the *Série A* notes.

What of the struggle in Haiti? Légitime was everywhere victorious, and Florville Hippolyte had his back to the sea. But then his fortunes turned. Two of his comrades-in-arms, Nord Alexis (later President himself) and Turenne Jean-Giles, had also been in Port-au-Prince when their leader, Télémaque, had been killed. They had fled to asylum from Légitime into the French legation, and then made their escape via the Bahamas and the Dominican Republic, and succeeded in rejoining Hippolyte's army.

Now Légitime's generals were losing all the battles and being pushed back southward toward the capital. By July 1889 Florville Hippolyte was able to return to his capital at Cap-Haïtien. The U.S. Naval commander in the area reported that "he (Florville Hippolyte) rode through the streets scattering money on all sides." Heintz adds: "He could afford to: the day before, a whole shipload of new paper money had arrived from New York for the rebel cause."

Légitime, now on the defensive, reacted promptly: a law of 4th May, 1889 "denounced the importation of illegal paper money issued by the revolution in the north", and also prohibited the export of Haitian coins. Within three months Légitime was penned up in his besieged capital city, and his remaining troops were rapidly deserting to the revolutionaries (another traditional custom of most Haitian civil wars). Légitime opened surrender negotiations on 20th August, 1889, and left on a French cruiser three days later to go into exile. Florville Hippolyte entered the capital on 27th August; six weeks later he got himself legally elected president of all of Haiti.

Between the two of them, Florville

Continued on page 115



Fig. 3 (above)
The 2 Gourdes note of *Série A*.

Fig. 4 (below)
The *Série T* note: 1 Gourde.



HARRY KRUEGER

Oregon Depression Year's Scrip

DURING the 1930's a depression raged through the United States, Canada and several other countries, and hardest hit were probably cities and towns. Many towns, cities, and counties were forced to issue their own money in form of scrip or others. And the state of Oregon was no exception.

But, today I would like to touch on only a few counties and banks. First, there was the Portland Clearing House, in co-operation with the Portland banks, such as the First National and the United States National Bank. This Clearing House issued notes in denominations of one dollar, five, ten, and twenty dollars which were lithographed on sheets of paper up to twenty-two inches by thirty-four inches in size. With several denominations on one sheet. A few sheets were left intact and stored, but most were cut, wrapped and stored and none were ever used. About ten or fifteen years later all of the Clearing House Scrip was hauled to the Portland City incinerator and under proper supervision ceremoniously destroyed.

Then, there was Multnomah county issued self-liquidating scrip. By virtue of a resolution of the Board of Commissioners dated 27th March, 1933. The presses at Irwin-Hodson and Co. producing twenty thousand complete sheets in twenty-four hours. Messrs. Groben, Martin, Lawloz and Hedberg were engravers who worked day and night setting up the necessary engravings, while the men who transferred the engravings to the zinc press

plates were named Hyronimus, Soderwall, Devaney, and Wernsine. The reason for so many people doing the preparatory work was to get the presses rolling and put the money in circulation immediately for payrolls, etc. Apparently the panic somewhat subsided after the scrip was printed and placed in storage. Lithographic presses in use at that time were all single colour machines and most scripts were printed in black. Notes to a total of about nine million dollars were printed, with very few being in existence today. Stamps worth one-half of a cent each were affixed to the back of the scrip, and on a twenty-five cent certificate, fifty stamps would then equal the face value and the scrip would be liquidated. Each transaction required a one-half of a cent stamp.

The Silverton scrip was also produced by Irwin-Hodson and Co. some time during 1934 for the American Legion. They were made to look valuable to the recipient. The storyteller on the reverse side is from a drawing made by a local hero, a Mr. Davenport, of whom the community

was very proud. He was a cartoonist who achieved national prominence. Silverton is a few miles east of Salem, Oregon, and has a population of four thousand, three hundred people. And most of Silverton's scrip notes were also redeemed in 1934.

Then there was the community of Clatskanie, which, in conjunction with several businesses, produced Clatskanie scrip in 1933; a complete set consisting of twenty-five, fifty cents, one dollar, five and ten dollar notes. Of approximately two thousand sets produced only two sets are known to exist today and Mr. Gail Steele owns one of these.

EARLY AMERICAN FINANCES

Continued from page 108

radically fluctuated from \$125 to \$160, per ounce. In this same year of 1863, the National Banking Act was passed and this established a currency that was uniform and the issuance of bonds became a settled policy for the Treasury. In addition, the four leading points, in the policy of Secretary Chase were general distribution, moderate interest, future controllability and incidental utility. Since then, many measures have been taken which aim to stabilise the money market by the issue of emergency currency based on collateral securities.

THE NORTHERN REPUBLIC OF HAITI

Continued from page 114

Hippolyte and Légitime had run off a total of more than \$4,400,000 worth of paper money from their printing presses. The Republic of Northern Haiti faded into oblivion, but its banknote did continue to circulate as brief reminders of its existence. In May of 1890 Florville Hippolyte's Minister of Finance, Anténor Firmin, announced that the government would redeem all the notes of the short-lived Northern Republic; later they also proclaimed redemption of the notes issued by Légitime. New banknotes dated 29th September, 1892, were prepared by the American Bank Note Company and were used to redeem all the older issues, including 1,995, 203 Gourdes worth of the Northern Republic 1 and 2 Gourdes notes. (If one assumes that the total issue of Northern Republic banknotes was exactly 2,000,000 Gourdes, a nice round number, this would mean that only 4,797 Gourdes escaped destruction!)

Florville Hippolyte, winner of the struggle for power, was President of Haiti for seven years, and was leading his troops against yet another local insurrection when he died of a stroke on 24th March, 1896.

Reference:

Written in Blood: The Story of the Haitian People 1492-1971, by Heintz, Robert D.,

and Heintz, Nancy G., publ. 1978 by Houghton Mifflin Company, Boston, U.S.A.

Numismatique Haitienne, Legislation Monétaire de la République d'Haiti, by Edmond Mangones, published 1966.

Request:

The author of this article is compiling a catalogue and census of early (19th-century) Haitian banknotes. Collectors and dealers are urged to send descriptions and serial numbers to the author: Bernard Schaaf, M.D., 321 North 22nd Street, Lafayette, Indiana 47904, U.S.A.

INTERNATIONAL PAPER MONEY CONGRESS and EXHIBITION

15th-18th July, 1981

INTERPAM '81 will be a gathering of serious numismatists, collectors, archivists, museum curators, students and dealers from every part of the world. It will include: annual and other meetings of major paper money organisations; an international exhibition of bank notes and other material; an educational programme; an international bourse of dealers; and a public auction of paper money; INTERPAM '81 is sponsored by the International Bank Note Society and the Canadian Paper Money Society.

IBNS and CPMS are non-profit, educational societies interested in all aspects of paper money and the issuing banks and governments. Each society supports educational programmes, exhibitions and related activities, and issues a quarterly journal.

LONDON BANKERS: No. 4 Kensingtons and Co.

WICKENDEN, Moffatt, Kensington and Boler established themselves at 20 Lombard Street in 1775. James Wickenden had up to this time been a partner in the firm of Sir Charles Asgill, Nightingale and Co., in which house he had been a clerk, and finally partner. His name is not seen in the Directory for 1786, but the style of the firm was Moffatt, Kensington and Boler. In 1788 a fresh partner of the name of Styan was admitted into the firm. In the List of Bankers of 1791 the name of Boler disappears, the firm becoming Moffatt, Kensington and Styan. In 1807 it was Kensingtons and Co., and in 1812 the firm of Kensingtons, Styan and Adams appears in the List of Bankers for the last time.

From *A Handbook of London Bankers* (1876) by F. G. HILTON PRICE, F.G.S., F.R.G.S.

DAVID B. AUGUST

Indonesian Revolution-1945-1950: Emergency Banknote Issues

PART II.

Sumatra Island — Official Notes

AT the end of World War II the Allied forces also moved into the towns of Medan, in North-East Sumatra, Djambi and Palembang, in South-East Sumatra, and as in Java they brought the NICA money with them.

When the first set of ORI notes was issued in Java on 26th October 1946 it was announced in the newspapers in Medan that from midnight 29th October, 1946 all JIM money then in circulation would no longer be valid together with all notes issued by the Javasche Bank.

However this announcement was premature, as on 14th June, 1947 it was mentioned in the press in Jakarta that because of communication difficulties between Java and Sumatra the Republican Government had been unable to send consignments of ORI there. They had thus recently authorised the issue in Provinso Sumatra) which would be at par with ORI and would be withdrawn just as soon as the latter notes could be delivered which, in fact, never happened.

Although, as in Java, the Bank Negara Indonesia (BNI) had opened a branch in Medan in August 1946 they did not have any banknotes to issue and it wasn't until 31st March, 1947, (the date that the Republic of Indonesia was first recognised as the "de facto" government), that the BNI branch in Pematang Siantar, 100 miles south of Medan near Lake Toba, issued the first ORIPS notes in Sumatra.

This set consisted of 1, 5, 10 and 100 rupiah notes signed on the left by Agus

Herman, Manager BNI, and on the right by Mohamed Amrin, Head of the Treasury Sumatra Province. The five and ten rupiah notes come in two colours and the 100 rupiah note is very rare.

In July 1947 the Dutch forces moved out from Medan and the Governor of Sumatra Province Teuku A.M. Hasan moved to Bukittinggi (Fort de Kock) on the West-Central Coast. From here the second set was issued dated 17th August, 1947 signed by A.M. Hasan consisting of ½, 1, 5, 10 and 25 rupiah notes and it is believed that a 2½ rupiah note was also in the set. All these notes are very scarce and with the 10 rupiah known in two separate colours.

Further issues were then made, of which notes so far known are 17th December, 1947 2½ and 10 rupiah; 1st January, 1948 1, 5 and 10 rupiah and on 17th January, 1948 a 25 rupiah note in three separate colours. All of these notes also come in various shades of their main colour and are fairly common.

At this time the Governor of Sumatra authorised the first issues of banknotes specifically for the various sub-provinces within Sumatra. The best known of these and the most common were for Sub-Propinsi Sumatra Selatan (Sub-province of South Sumatra) dated B. Tinggi 1st January, 1948 signed by A.M. Hasan consisting of 1, 2½, 5 and 10 rupiah notes. To these was added the 25 rupiah note Sumatra Province dated 17th January, 1948, mentioned above but in a different colour.

So many of these 25 rupiah notes were in circulation and in an effort to reduce inflation the Governor of South

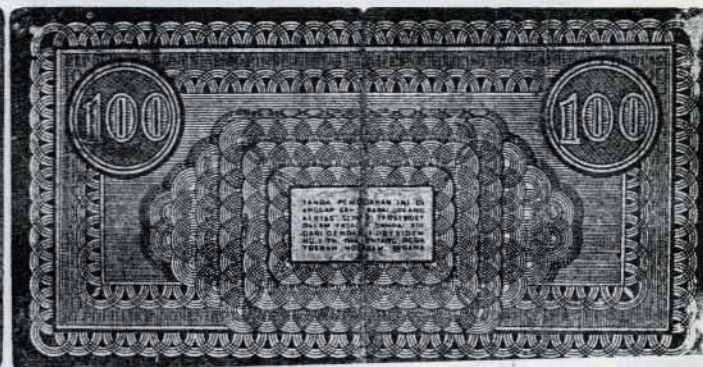
Sumatra, Dr. Mohamed Isa, then residing in Bengkulu, called in the notes. For every two notes handed in one was given back with a Segel Inflasi (Inflation Stamp) stuck on the front or the back of the note showing a value of 25 rupiah.

Very little is known of the banknotes issued for the other sub-provinces at about the same time and all are very rare. The notes known consist of a 5 rupiah dated 1st January, 1948 for the sub-province of East Sumatra; a 5 rupiah dated 1st January, 1948 for the District of Tapanuli, North-West Sumatra; a 10 rupiah dated 17th January, 1948 for the sub-province of West Sumatra; and a 5 rupiah dated 17th December, 1947 for the District of Riau in East Sumatra. All these notes were issued at B. Tinggi and signed by A.M. Hasan.

A further issue of notes consisting of 5, 10 and 50 rupiah dated 1st April, 1948 and a 100 rupiah dated 17th April, 1948 for the Sumatra Province were now printed in B. Tinggi once again signed by A.M. Hasan. The 50 and 100 rupiah notes are known in two separate colours. The 100 rupiah note is very scarce.

It was now becoming very difficult for Bukit Tinggi to supply all the requirements of the sub-provinces, so the printing plates were distributed to the Governors who were authorised to do their own printing. For example the 100 rupiah mentioned above is known printed in black on white paper with the note number hand-written. Although dated 17th April, 1948 this note was actually printed in early 1949 at Djambi in South-East Sumatra on the instructions of Dr. Moh. Isa, Governor of South-Sumatra.

The 100 rupiah note dated 31st March, 1947, from Pematang Siantar is very rare.





Above: The 25 rupiah note in the first series issued from Bukittinggi on 17th August, 1947. Below: The 25 rupiah note dated 17th January, 1948, with the inflation stamp used in South Sumatera.



One final "official" note was issued in Sumatra. This was a 40 rupiah note dated 17th January 1949 at Tjurup (Curup) in South-West Sumatra signed by Dr. Moh. Isa the Governor of South-Sumatra.

Sumatra Island – Semi-Official Notes

As towns or regions became cut-off by the advancing Dutch forces all sorts of notes were issued throughout Sumatra. Some are stated to be banknotes but others are Mandat, (mandates normally drawn on the State Treasury), Cheque, Coupon, Bon and Bon Contan (Cash Coupon). It did not seem to matter what they were called providing the people would accept them.

It would be impossible to list them all here and undoubtedly there are many more unknown to me so I will mention the more interesting of them.

Aceh – N. Sumatra. When the Allied forces arrived in Medan there was a very good printing press there. Somehow or other the Republican forces managed to spirit this away and transport it 600 miles to Kutardja at the very northern tip of Sumatra. There the Resident of Aceh (Atjeh), Tenku Daudsjah issued a 50 cents, 1 and 2½ rupiah notes dated 15th September, 1947, through the Bank Negara Indonesia (BNI).

Also known from this region are a 100 rupiah note Bon Contan issued by the Military Headquarters at Langsa, East Aceh on 2nd January 1949 and a 250 rupiah note issued by the Governor of North Sumatra on 1st March 1949 at Kutardja.

These latter notes are known as ORIPSU (Oeang Republic Indonesia Propinsi Sumatra Utara) and the earlier ones as ORIDA (ORI Daerah Aceh).

Lampung Residency – S. Sumatra. On 15th January, 1948 the Resident of Lampung, Mr. Roekadi, issued at Tangjung-Karang Mandat Pertahanan (Defence Mandates) for 25, 50 and 100 rupiah Djepang (Japanese Rupiah) to be exchanged for ORI notes when they had arrived in Sumatra. Later on 1st June, 1948 he issued banknotes for 1, 2½ and 10 rupiah.

The mentioning of Rupiah Djepang (Japanese Rupiah) happens quite often and was presumably used because the people always considered the JIM money to be of good value.

Palembang Residency – S.E. Sumatra. On 1st August, 1947 the Resident of Palembang, Abdul Razak, issued Mandat D.P.D.P. (Board of Defence, Palembang, Area Mandates) drawn on the State Treasury also in Rupiah Djepang for 100, 250 and 1000 rupiah. Later, on 17th

A 5 rupiah note dated 1st January, 1948, similar to those in Bukittinggi but in this case for the region of Tapanuli.





Above: The last official note issued at Tjurup by the Governor of South Sumatra on 17th January, 1949, for 40 rupiah. Below: The 250 rupiah note issued by the Governor of North Sumatra on 1st March, 1949.



The Mandat D.P.D.P. issued in Palembang on 1st August, 1947, to be repaid at the State Treasury for 1000 Japanese rupiah.

April, 1949, the military commander Col. Bambang Utoyo issued a "cheque" note for 50 rupiah.

Bengkulu Residency — S.W. Sumatra. On 1st June, 1947 the Resident of Bengkulu, Dr. Hazairin, issued Mandat P.M.R. (Committee to obtain Food for the People Mandates) drawn on the State Treasury also in Rupiah Djepang, to eventually be exchanged for ORI, for 100, 250, 500 and 1000 rupiah. Later on 1st December, 1947 signing as Vice-Governor of South Sumatra he issued notes for 1 and 10 rupiah.

Tapanuli District — N.W. Sumatra. Prior to the banknotes printed in Bukit Tinggi for Tapanuli, mentioned above, the head of the district A. Marpaung had on various dates during 1947 and 1948 issued bank notes for 5, 10, 25, 50, 100 and 200 rupiah. These notes were known as O.R.I.T.A. (ORI Tapanuli). **Labuham Batu Regency — N.E. Sumatra.** The Boepati (Regent) situated at the town of Rantau Prapat just south-east

of Lake Toba must have experienced very serious inflation in his area or possibly he became a very rich man. The early notes which are not dated for 50 and 100 rupiah were produced on a Roneo machine. In December 1947 a note was issued for 2,500 rupiah, in February 1948 10,000 rupiah, in March and early April 250,000 rupiah and by end April and early May 1948 notes were being printed almost daily for 25 million rupiah each!! How many per day were being issued I do not know but it is very reminiscent of the 1920's inflation in Europe.

Other Towns. Other notes have been recorded from Djambi Residency (E. Sumatra), Asahan Regency (N.E. Sumatra), Nias Island Regency (off the coast of N.W. Sumatra), Panai (N.E. Sumatra), Koaloeh — Leidong District (N.E. Sumatra), Labuhan-Bilik (N.E. Sumatra) and Lebong Tandai (S.W. Sumatra).

Although I have never seen them I know that at one time in the town of

Djambi cigarette paper packets were also being rubber stamped and used as "banknotes". Each brand of cigarettes had a specific value as a banknote.

Conclusion of the revolution

On the 17th December, 1949 a final agreement was reached between the Dutch and the Indonesians and on the 1st January, 1950 the Netherlands East Indies officially became the United Republic of Indonesia.

Three months later it was decreed that all ORI money was to be exchanged for denominations of 50 rupiah upwards at the following rates of exchange:—

ORI	(Java)	125 to 1
ORIPS	(Sumatra)	125 to 1
ORITA	(Tapanuli)	350 to 1
ORIPSU	(N. Sumatra)	450 to 1
ORIDA	(Aceh)	1.75 to 1

Continued on page 121

FRANK PASSIC

The Lithuanian DP Camp Money of Scheinfeld

DURING World War II, many Lithuanians were forced from their homeland to work in Germany. When the Nazis retreated from Lithuania in 1944, thousands of Lithuanians fled their country in advance of the occupying Soviet army, knowing of the terror to come. At the end of the war in 1945, roughly 70,000 Lithuanians had made their way into the Western Zone of Germany and Austria.

Along with other nationalities, these persons were designated as *displaced persons*, or "DP's," and the logic of the Allied Powers was that these people were there in the Western Zone against their will, and wanted to go back to their original homelands, as they had lived before the war. However, this was not the case with Lithuanian refugees, as they had witnessed the Soviet murderers in action and had retreated to the West to escape just that.

At first, the Allies, including the United States, accused these displaced persons of being former Nazi sympathizers. But later, it was realised that the real reason for their refusal to return was that being witnesses to the Soviet annihilation of Lithuania 1940-41, they would be executed or deported to Siberia upon their return. Still, to the horror of many, some were forcibly sent back, never to be heard from again.

Accordingly, suspicions and distrust ran high in the refugee camps where the people were located. The care of refugees in Europe was handled by the United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration (UNRRA) until 1947, when it was transferred to the International Refugee Organisation (IRO); both were functions of the United Nations.

Lithuanians were concentrated mainly in Germany and Austria, in camps located at Hannau, Hamburg, Lubeck, Seedorf, Regensburg, and others. A large percentage of the refugees were professional people, such as physicians, engineers, jurists, teachers, public officials, artists, clerks, etc., who had come to the West live under the freedom of democracy.

Gradually the Western nations began to accept large numbers of immigrants from these camps, and their residents made their way to a new life in such countries as the United States, Canada, Australia, Great Britain, and others.

Each camp had its own monetary system which it used for various func-

tions within its own confines. The UNRRA Camp Money at the Scheinfeld camp is an historic reminder of those difficult times of the Lithuanian people, and shows the nationalistic and patriotic feeling these people had toward their country, language, and culture, while adjusting to a new life.

Scheinfeld is a small town in Bavaria, in the middle of Franconia, halfway between Nuremberg and Würzburg. It is part of the heights of Steigerwald, in the valley of the mouth of the small river Aisch. The population of Scheinfeld in 1960 was 1,600.

On the town's outskirts, atop a sandy slope sits a castle of the 17th century, built by the Schwarzenberg family; this castle was remodelled in 1900. The castle's hills, together with the nearby houses, make up an inclosed courtyard. In this complex area from 1946-49 was the Lithuanian encampment.

The Lithuanian encampment in Scheinfeld was instituted on 28th April, 1946, when 1,500 Lithuanians were transferred there from the camp at Regensburg. Part of the transferees, due to lack of space, were located below the castle complex, in wooden barracks vacated by a German labour organisation.

A part of the UNRRA Nuremberg district, the Scheinfeld camp was headed by an American Reserve officer of Lithuanian descent, Stanley B. Milnus, whose parents had originally come from the Vilnius region of Lithuania.

Professor Ceslovas Masaitis, a famous Lithuanian mathematician, was chairman of the camp's Committee. Permission to enlarge the camp's area was obtained from the military occupation government, and to relocate from the nearby town



empty barracks, and to obtain building materials from military warehouses. This action was supervised by engineer Antanas Novickis (1894-1971).

In addition to remodelling the space, the technical staff enlarged the water channel, prepared furniture for the camp, and supervised the other buildings. There was an ambulance in the camp, a hospital, dental clinic, sanitation office, and a drug store. Eight medical doctors and three nurses attended to the health of the residents. A clothing store and shoe repair store, as well as a laundry, was in operation. Food was prepared in two restaurants, of which one was in the castle, with the other located in the barracks below. Bread was baked in a rented bakery in town.

In the barrack section, or lower there was a large hall in which were presented various programmes, concerts, lectures, and plays. Athletes in the camp, under the direction of V. Grybauskas won the 1947 basketball championship in Lubeck against the Latvian team Ryga.

About the Author

Frank Passic is one of the founders of the Lithuanian Numismatic Association and Editor of its bi-monthly publication, *The Knight*. He is a 1975 graduate of Spring Arbor College with a B.A. in Social Science, and resides in Albion, Michigan. He has written numerous numismatic articles for the major numismatic publications. He belongs to the American Numismatic Association, the Michigan State Numismatic Society, Central States Numismatic Society, Albion Coin Club, as well as the IBNS.





Called the "Battle Club", the Scheinfeld athletes won 19 out of 20 games in France in 1948.

Noted personalities in the camp included: K. Svelnys, who organised a woodcraft section; J. Masilionis, who wrote and printed a history of Lithuanian literature, Professor Ignas Malenas, Alicija Rugyte, and A. Orvidas, who taught and graduated four high school classes; Bronius Budriunas, who directed the Lithuanian art choir; and J. Slavenas, who edited the camp's daily newspaper entitled *Zinios*. There were two newsstands for distribution of printed material.

During 1946, fundamental changes were made in the 9th encampment administration. The camp director of UNRRA and his entire staff were transferred elsewhere and the current Committee Chairman, engineer Steponas Birutis was appointed Administrator and Commander of the camp. With that action, the Scheinfeld camp became the first camp administered wholly by Lithuanians, and comprised entirely of Lithuanians. Professor Masaitis was again elected Committee Chairman. The camp's parish priest was Father J. Tautkus, who was assisted by Lithuanian Bishops Vincent Brizgys and Vincent Padolskis, who resided there at Scheinfeld Camp.

Scheinfeld Camp was liquidated due to immigration in the autumn of 1949 after Birutis left for America. The Committee Chairman Masaitis reorganised the Scheinfeld camp name in the United States for a Lithuanian guard and labour organisation.

In the last decade, camp money of Scheinfeld camp, dated 1946, has appeared on the numismatic market. Issued in three denominations, the money has the unique distinction of being bilingual camp money, with Lithuanian on the obverse, and English on the reverse. While other DP camps had similar money or scrip, it was printed in the English language.

At first appearance, the notes resemble "play money," being printed on a cheap grade of paper. The description of these notes is as follows:

10 Centu-10 Cents: Size: 104 x 51 mm. Colour: Light Green. Serial Number: 6 digits. **OBVERSE:** "10" appears diagonally in each corner. At the top, "UNRRA 569 DALINYS, SCHEINFELD". In the centre boxed in area is a large "10", with a large "DESIMT CENTU" printed horizontally across the centre section. The 6 digit serial number appears in red ink under the word DESIMT in the centre section. The 10 centu note has 6 digits in the serial num-

ber, signifying its more increased usage than the higher denomination notes. The date "1946" appears under the word CENTU. At the bottom under the large "10" is placed "STOVYKLOS PINIGAI". The ink, as with the other Scheinfeld notes, is a dark brown. **REVERSE:** The reverse contains a handy translation of the obverse, exactly as presented: "UNRRA TEAM 569, SCHEINFELD, TEN CENTS, 1946. CAMP MONEY." In place of the serial number on the reserve, a blue ink UNRRA stamp or seal is placed. The stamp, which resembles a world globe, states "UNRRA" (in the centre), "SCHEINFELD" (top), "(TEAM 569)." (bottom).

50 Centu-50 Cents: Size: 118 x 63 mm. Colour: Green (darker than the 10 Centu). Serial Number: 5 digits. **OBSERVE:** "50" appears diagonally in each corner. At the top, "UNRRA 569 DALINYS, SCHEINFELD." In the centre boxed in area is a large "50" with a large "PENKIASDESIMT CENTU" printed horizontally across the centre section. The 5 digit serial number appears under the word PENKIASDESIMT in red ink. The date "1946" appears directly under the large "50" in the centre. At the bottom is printed "STOVYKLOS

Continued on page 121

LITHUANIAN DP CAMP MONEY

Continued from page 120

PINIGAI. RESERVE: The reverse again is an English translation of the obverse: "UNRRA TEAM 569, SCHEINFELD, FIFTY CENTS, 1946, CAMP MONEY." Again, the UNRRA stamp is found on the left side of note.

1 Doleris-1 Dollar: Size: 155 x 70 mm. Colour: Tan. Serial number: 5 digits. OBVERSE: the left, a large "1" enclosed in a decorative design. To the right: At top, "UNRRA 569 DALINYS, SCHEINFELD". In the centre right hand area is a boxed in section which contains the numeral "1" printed diagonally just outside of the corner spots. In the middle is "VIENAS DOLERIS," in large letters. Above that is the serial number. Below is the date, 1946. At the bottom appears "STOVYKLOS PINIGAI." RESERVE: The translation in English, "UNRRA TEAM 569, SCHEINFELD, 1 DOLLAR. CAMP MONEY 1946."

The Scheinfeld Camp Money is relatively unknown in the numismatic world, and in Lithuanian historical references, likewise. This author has doubts as to their actual use in the Scheinfeld Camp.

Consider these developments: 1) The specimens appearing on the numismatic market have all been in UNC or XF, signifying no use whatsoever. 2) A hoard from England apparently surfaced several years ago, and these are those which have been appearing on the numismatic market. Before that, this camp money was unknown. 3) Other camp's monies have been reprinted, it seems, by descendants of the original residents.

Most importantly however, in contacting actual persons who were residents of the camp, not one had ever seen or heard of the Scheinfeld money. The unani-

mous comment was that German and military money was used. Alicija Rugyte, the camp's school teacher who now resides in Chicago, wrote that she had never seen it before. In her letter she enclosed a photocopy of camp money of Regensburg: similar to the Scheinfeld money, but printed entirely in English. In talking personally to several residents who were there for the entire duration of the camp's existence (1946-49), those who had transferred from Regensburg, this author was unable to find one person who had any recollection of the Scheinfeld money at all.

In writing the administration of present-day Scheinfeld, this author received the following reply:

"Dear Mr. Passic: The former UNRRA camp Scheinfeld shortly after the second World War with its own camp government and its own entity had little contact with the people of the

city of Scheinfeld. In spite of intensive research, we have unfortunately not succeeded in getting information about the banknotes of the camp."

In spite of the mysteries of this Lithuanian camp money, it is popular with collectors of Lithuanian banknotes because of its historical and cultural importance. A set of 3 notes retails for U.S. \$25.00 in UNC, U.S. \$22.00 in XF. The Scheinfeld Camp Money is the last truly Lithuanian money in the 20th century: printed and used for Lithuanians at a 100% Lithuanian "village." They reflect the nationalistic and patriotic feeling of the Lithuanian people as they faced the reality of post-war Europe and the necessity to learn the English language.

Historical Bibliography:

Encyclopedia Lituanica Vol. IV, "Refugees" Pgs. 456-460. Boston, Mass. 1975.
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I.B.N.S. LONDON COMMITTEE

1980 LONDON MEETINGS

All meetings are to be held in the Victory Services Club (Allenby Room), 63-79 Seymour Street, London W2 on Fridays at 7 p.m.

- | | |
|-------------|---|
| 28th March: | A. Frost to speak on 'U.S. Confederate Currency'. Dealers and Collectors Bourse. |
| 25th April: | C. J. Margesson to speak on 'Paper and Printing'. Display by G. Ellwood on 'Wooden Currency'. Auctioneer: E. Prigg. |
| 30th May: | A. Cole to speak on 'Baltic States Paper Money'. Display by G. Grant on 'English Banknotes'. Auctioneer: P. Males. |
| 27th June: | J. Davies to speak on 'Development of Lottery Tickets'. Display by Roger Outing on 'French Banknotes'. Auction- |

- | | |
|-----------------|--|
| 25th July: | eer: W. R. Lording. David Keable to speak on 'British Banknotes'. Display by David Hargreaves on 'Isle of Man Notes'. Auctioneer: R. Spick. |
| 29th August: | A. Gibb to speak on 'Investing in Banknotes'. Display by Suresh Gupta on 'Famous People on Banknotes'. Auctioneer: S. Stevenson. |
| 26th September: | G. L. Grant to speak on 'Provincial Banknotes'. Display by Gavin Watton on 'US Notes'. Auctioneer: W. G. Syrett. |
| 31st October: | Election of Chairman & Committee for the next two years. G. Ellwood to speak on 'Military Currency'. Display by C. J. Walker on 'British Banknotes'. Auctioneer: Pam West. |
| 28th November: | R. Outing to speak on 'French Banknotes'. Display by A. Cole on 'Polish Banknotes'. Auctioneer: B. Watton. |

INDONESIAN REVOLUTION BANKNOTES

Continued from page 118

Notes of smaller denominations were to be deposited with the Bank Negara

Indonesia. They were replaced by new 5 and 10 rupiah notes (P36-37) dated 1st January, 1950.

The 100 rupiah note issued by the Regent of Labuhan Batu from the town of Rantau Prapat.

In addition to those persons mentioned in the text I would also like to thank Mrs. Ruth Hill, Mr. Effendi and all my other Indonesian friends, particularly those in the Jakarta Museum Archives, who gave me so much help and encouragement during my research. Thanks too go to my wife, Michele, for her patience and understanding.



1980 CONGRESS

14th September: Tenth Annual European Congress at Victory Club. Full details from Congress Organisers: David Keable and Enid Salter, 69 Elmfield Way, Sanderstead, Surrey.

1980 BURNLEY MEETINGS

These meetings are organised by Francis Thornton, 49 Brier Crescent, Nelson, Lancs. BB9 0QD. Telephone: Nelson 694297.

All are welcome to these meetings whether a member of I.B.N.S. or not. I.B.N.S. members can bring their surplus banknotes to these meetings for swapping, sale or entering in the monthly Auction.

Any I.B.N.S. member giving a talk on banknotes can borrow the projector from Bruce Watton, Telephone: 01-452 7602 or banknotes from Suresh Gupta, Telephone: 01-969 9493.

Please address all correspondence concerning I.B.N.S. London Group in the first instance to the London Chairman, Suresh Gupta, 11 Middle Row, London W10 5AT. Telephone: 01-969 9493 or contact Vice Chairman: Pam West (Telephone: 01-641 0874) or Treasurer: G. Grant (Telephone: 01-346 0466).

RICHARD KELLY

Early Banknotes of St Pierre and Miquelon

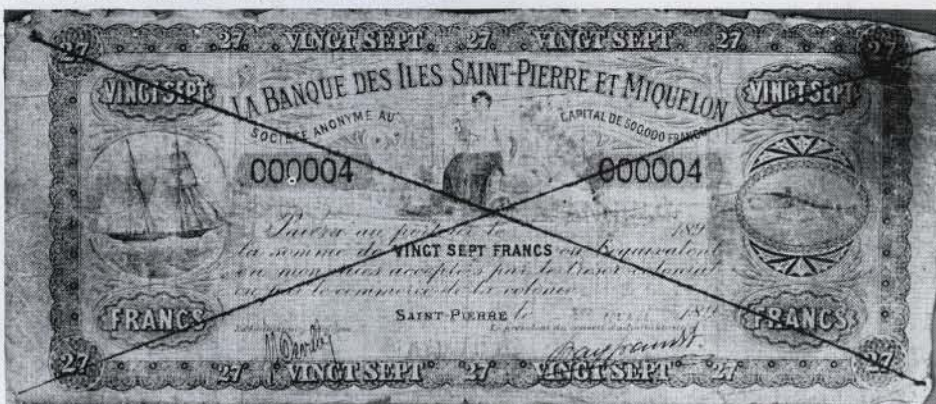
IN the North Atlantic, ten miles southwest of Newfoundland's Burin Peninsula, lies the archipelago of St-Pierre and Miquelon, France's only remaining overseas territory in North America. After being settled by the French in the first half of the sixteenth century, the islands later came under British control and changed hands several times before finally becoming internationally recognised as French territory by the Treaty of Paris (1814). Today the islands are a Department of France and are as French as any place in the mother country. Visit them and you are assured of a warm reception, fine food, and comfortable lodgings — in short, all that is synonymous with the best in traditional French hospitality.

Although Miquelon, some 83 square miles in area (215 sq. km.), is the largest of the archipelago's islands, most of the population is to be found on tiny St. Pierre (10 sq. mi.) which is the administrative and commercial centre of the group. Here on the Rue Jacques-Cartier is located the Banque des Iles Saint-Pierre et Miquelon ("Iles" and not "Isles" as in some catalogues). Founded in 1889

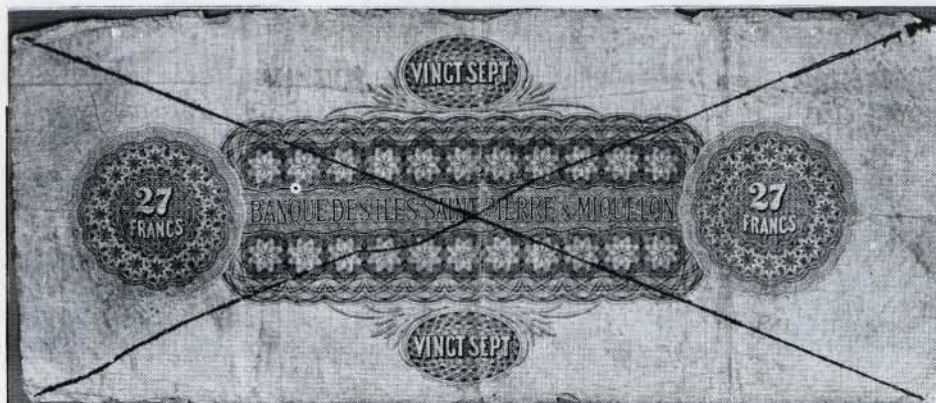
as a Societe Anonyme with an authorised capital of five hundred thousand francs, but which has since been increased to two and a half million, the Bank is believed to have been the first to issue paper money on the islands. It held the right of note issue from 1889 until 1919 and issued its first notes on the 1st of May 1890.

Of the notes themselves only two denominations, 27 and 54 francs are

known to have been issued and they are amongst the oddest franc denomination notes in existence. The explanation for the oddity is surprisingly simple. Then, as today, the major trading partners of St-Pierre and Miquelon were the islands' closest neighbours, the United States and Canada, and so for the benefit of traders and to simplify the exchange of currency, denominations were chosen that would translate easily into dollars.



27 franc note of the second series, obverse (above), and reverse (below).



At the time the franc and the dollar had a fixed rate of exchange of 5.40 francs per dollar, thus making 27 and 54 francs equal to 5 and 10 dollars respectively.

Two different 27 franc notes were issued. The first type, which was withdrawn in 1895 or thereabouts, is printed in blue-green ink and has a printed date, "premier Mai 1890", on the reverse. The Second type, which was probably issued in 1895 and which stayed in circulation until after the first World War, has a blue obverse, a green reverse, and a partially printed date, "le ____ 189__", on the obverse, the remainder of the date being handstamped in red on the only example that I have seen. The engraving on the reverse of the later issue shows a degree of professionalism absent from the earlier notes. Both types depict a fish, doubtless a cod, on the right of the obverse and a sailing vessel on the left. Both types are handsigned.

The 54 franc notes are similar in all respects to the first type of 27 franc note except that where the one has "27" or "vingt sept" the other has "54" or "cinquante quatre".

Continued on page 124

Together with a 54 franc note of the same design, these 27 franc notes are thought to be the first banknotes of St. Pierre and Miquelon; obverse with cancellation stamps and crossings.

DR. URIEL PAUL FEDERBUSH

Polish Matzah Money

SPECIAL conditions, particularly in times of war and emergency, often gave rise to the issuance of community or internal Jewish currency for various purposes. The special conditions and needs of the Jews, particularly up to the end of World War I, led to the organisation of many communities (*Kehillot*). Since their members did not enjoy the rights and privileges of other citizens, and in order to preserve their existence and character, the community often had to found institutions and assume tasks that were quasi-governmental. In order to cope with these tasks the communal leadership at times resorted to issuing money of their own, with an internal value only, and not acceptable outside the community. One such example was the issue by the Warsaw Jewish Community in 1916 of scrip to be redeemed for Matzah or flour and sugar.

Matzah is unleavened bread: the only bread Jews are permitted to use during the Passover holiday which commemorates the Exodus from Egypt. The Bible states that the Israelites "baked the Matzot of the dough which they had brought forth out of Egypt, for it was not leavened: because they were thrust out of Egypt and could not tarry." (*Exodus 12:39*).

The time that the above-mentioned scrip appeared was the year 1916 – a time of war and occupation. Two million Jews were then living in Poland. They suffered greatly at the hands of the Russian troops. Many communities had to be evacuated, with a multitude of refugees fleeing to Warsaw. Things improved somewhat later under the occupation of the Central Powers consist-

ing of German and Austrian troops.

The economic and physical dislocations caused by the war left the community in a parlous state. With the advent of the Passover holiday, and with food shortages rampant, something had to be done. Financial aid was received from the American Jewish Joint Distribution Committee.

Prior to the United States entry into the war, this aid was sent directly to the Jewish Community. In order to ensure an orderly and equitable distribution of the food, the scrip was printed. It is an interesting footnote to an important period in Jewish history. The notes are printed on one side only. The engraving and printing, done on tan paper, is of surprisingly high quality considering that it was a time of war. Artistically, too, the design produced was of a high order.

Note I – for Matzah only – is printed in both Polish and German. *Note II* – for either Matzah or flour, with an attached coupon for sugar – is printed in three languages, Polish, German, and Hebrew. This is most surprising and unusual, as the daily language of the Jewish masses was Yiddish and not Hebrew, which was spoken by a relative few.

Note I:

1. Top line in Polish – Commission for the Distribution of Flour and Bread.

Note I:

Size – $5\frac{7}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ in.

14.9 x 10.7 cm.

Colour – Light green on tan.

Dark green lettering.

2. Within ribbon in Polish – For the City of Warsaw and Suburbs.

3. To the left of the building in Polish – Daily Card for 225 grams or $17\frac{1}{2}$ lot Matzah.

4. To the right of the building – The same in German.

5. Under the building in Polish and German – Valid only on . . . 1916.

6. To the left of the word **WARSAWA** (Warsaw) in Polish – Not valid without the date being filled in. The same is written to the right in German.

7. Below the border to the right is the name of the printer – B. Wirtz, Warszawa.

8. At the very bottom of the note in Polish – Signature of recipient Address

Note II:

1. Top line in Polish – As in Note I.

2. Within ribbon in Polish – As in Note I.

3. To the left of the building in Polish –

Card for Matzah

Flour 2 Kilogram = 4 Funt $28\frac{1}{2}$ Lot

or

Matzah 1800 grams = 4 Funt $13\frac{1}{2}$ Lot
From 17th to 25th April, 1916 inclusive.

4. To the right of the building – The same in German.

5. Under the building in Hebrew –

Card for Matzah

Two Kilogram = 4 Funt $28\frac{1}{2}$ Lot Flour
Or 1 Kilogram 800 gram = 4 Funt $13\frac{1}{2}$

Lot Matzah

For the Holiday of Passover from 14th Nissan until 21st, 5676.

From 17/4 to 25/4, 1916 inclusive.

6. Below the border to the right is the name of the printer – As in Note I.

7. At the very bottom of the note in Polish – As in Note I.

8. The attached coupon to the right of the note reads:

1) Warsaw

2) Coupon for Sugar (Polish) – 14 –
Sugar Coupon (German).

3) $21\frac{1}{2}$ Lot – Coupon for Sugar
(Hebrew) – 275 gram.

As is apparent, the Hebrew dates of the Month of Nissan 14-21, 5676, are equivalent to 17th-25th April, 1916.

The weights used, in addition to the metric ones, are those that were in use in Poland at the time.



Continued on page 124

POLISH MATZAH MONEY

Continued from page 123

32 Lot = 1 Funt
1 Lot = 12.8 gram
1 Funt = 405.5 gram

The building pictured on the notes is the Administration Building of the Warsaw Jewish Community. A photograph

NOTABLE QUOTES

Continued from page 102

an hour, after getting started, is all the mechanical attention required.

"For operating a space of about three feet by fourteen feet is required. In warm weather it should be well ventilated on account of the heat but there is no objectionable vapour or odour.

"The machine is mechanically well constructed, the best materials used—principally brass for the working parts—and is not likely to get out of order. The construction is such that bills cannot be lost in the machine, as once placed in it, they must come out, and they are handled only at the beginning and the ending of the process."

It is subsequently known that 12 such machines were constructed at a cost of \$1,200 each and installed at various locations throughout the USA. The use of these washing machines was curtailed during World War I when the supply of linen rags previously used to produce the banknote paper was restricted due to wartime difficulties. The linen rags were replaced by cotton rags but the banknote paper thereby produced was unsuitable for washing in the manner described. Use of the banknote cleaning machines was suspended in 1918. In 1921 linen supplies were restored and the banknote paper returned to its previous quality. By this time, however, the idea of laundering notes was viewed with some disfavour and such cleaning of notes was never again undertaken by the Bureau of Engraving and Printing.

ROGER OUTING

RELIGIOUS NOTES, PALESTINE

Continued from page 111

NOTES

- (1) Dr. Arie Kindler. *Tokens of the German Settlers Journal of Israeli Numismatics* Vol. 2, No. 2 April/May 1967.
- (2) 'Merchant Tokens of Palestine'; *The SHEKEL* Vol. XI, No. 5, September/October 1978.

Selected References: *Community Tokens of Jewish Settlements in Palestine* by Dr. Arie Kindler.

Dov Genachowski—various articles in *The SHEKEL* and in *Journal of Israel Numismatics*.

Dr. Samuel Halperin—various articles in *The SHEKEL*.

The author wants to express his special gratitude to Dr. Arie Kindler, Director of the Kadman Museum, Tel-Aviv.

of it may be found on page 463 of *The Universal Jewish Encyclopaedia* (1948).

The number "14" appears in the four corners of the border of both notes, as well as in the centre of the sugar coupon. This would have remained a numerical mystery but for a circular rubber stamp found on the back of Note II. This reads on the perimeter: Commission for the Distribution of Flour and Bread. In the centre it reads: Region XIV.

The notes are extremely scarce, having been redeemed by the holders due to need. These are the first that have been known to me.



Note II:

Size — $6\frac{7}{8} \times 4\frac{1}{4}$ in.

17.5 x 10.8 cm.

Colour — Pink on tan.

Black lettering.



EARLY BANKNOTES OF ST. PIERRE & MIQUELON

Continued from page 122

"cinquante quatre". These notes, like their 27 franc counterparts, were placed in circulation on the 1st of May 1890 and were being withdrawn in 1895 or thereabouts; apparently, however, unlike the 27 franc note, a second issue of 54 franc notes was not made.

It is doubtful whether more than a handful of notes in any condition have survived, and any that have ought to be classed as rarities, especially the 1890

issues. Collectors who try completing the St.-Pierre and Miquelon series soon find that these early notes are unobtainable; in fact, they are missing from all the major collections that I have been privileged to see.

I am happy to acknowledge the generous assistance of M. George Landry and of the Banque des Iles St.-Pierre & Miquelon without whose help this note could not have been written.

Reverse of the 27 franc note of the first series.



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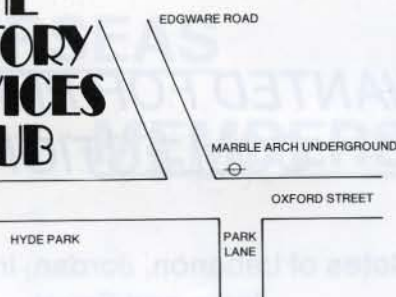
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I am writing a definitive article on 'Trees on Banknotes'. All aspects will be covered, origin—printers—countries—errors. I want to contact all other interested collectors. Please send any information you have to W. J. Greaves, 9 Middleham Road, Newton Hall, Durham, DH1 5QH.

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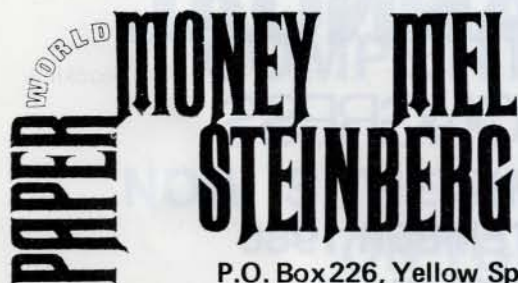
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Storied 'Oat Bin' Nationals Go To Auction

A fascinating aspect of the romantic history that makes National Bank Notes so popular among collectors is featured in the Nov. 24 Hickman & Oakes 9th currency auction.

The 971-lot combined floor and mail bid auction, being held in conjunction with the Heart of America Numismatic Association coin show in Kansas City, Mo., features as one of its highlights 50 First Charter Nationals from the fabled "oat bin hoard."

According to catalogers Dean Oakes and John Hickman, in 1967 the late Dr. Howard Carter of Leawood, Kansas, purchased the now well-known "oat bin hoard" of notes totalling \$28,000 face value. Many of these notes had been brought to the Midwest from Virginia in a canvas money bag shortly after the Civil War. The bin that held them was found in many years.

Later in the First Charter Auction, the bank note Inc., a firm of Oakes. The auction was held on Nov. 24 and was somewhat unusual, saying these opportunities were sold.

This 9th H&O auction, ever, offers a consignment of National Bank Notes.

\$2 Bill

A report that the U.S. has halted production of the \$2 bill and will phase it out of its system has been received by BNR correspondent Williamson, Belize City.

Williamson said the \$2 bill for the Belize \$2's denomination is similar to those often cited as the lack of success of the United States \$2 bill: the bill is not as popular as its companion \$1 denomination and design and color make it easy to confuse with notes of higher value.

It is not altogether coincidental that this Central American government's \$2 note shares the problems of the U.S. \$2 note. Until 1924, that nation—known then as British Honduras—used United States



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group of 10 notes which incorporate the name "Howard" in the bank or city of issue, from the states of Indiana, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, South Dakota and Vermont.

Undoubtedly the highlight lot of the sale, though, will be the uncut pair of Series 1875 Wyoming Territory \$5 Nationals on The Wyoming National Bank of Laramie City. The pair represents the top two notes of an original note sheet of \$5s. A single specimen from the same sheet, sold for \$100 at the Hickman & Oakes auction on June 16 in Memphis. According to the catalogers, "This may well be the last opportunity collectors will have to acquire this outstanding issue." Catalogers estimate on the 30,000.

As the Nationals in the sale, I also be lengthy runs of large '1' size U.S. type notes, in all fractional currency, U.S. and a special consignment of notes as used on National and other types of U.S. large

will be conducted at the show convention hotel, the value, at the Truman Sports Center sessions will be completed at 7 p.m. on Nov.

Information on the sale is in the Hickman & Oakes auction on page 17 of this news-

Mr. Miller will be the special ceremony for the occasion to a BEP. The first of the bills to be printed and issued will be of the \$1 denomination, with higher values to follow.

World Paper Congress Set

An international paper money exhibition and congress, jointly sponsored by the International Bank Note Society and the Canadian Paper Money Society, will be held in Toronto, July 15-18, 1981.

Officially titled "The International Paper Money Congress and Exhibition," but already becoming known in the hobby as INTERPAM '81, the gathering will attract paper money collectors, archivists, museum curators and students.

The formation of a Policy Committee that will guide the development of the Congress

has also been announced. Composed of knowledgeable, experienced leaders in the paper money field, it will insure input from the organizations, collectors, dealers and others involved in paper money as part of their nation's heritage.

Chairing the policy committee is Bill McDonald, Willowdale, Ont. Deputy chairman is Jack Veffert, Toronto; current president of the CNA. Committee

(INTERPAM, Page 8)



Due to unpopularity of the denomination and confusion with notes of higher value, the Belize \$2 bill will no longer be printed. This example of from the last series issue, 1.1.1976.

The earliest notes featured the national arms at face center and the issuing authority in lathework on back.

Beginning with the small size issue of 1939, face designs have always featured the reigning British Monarch's portrait at right, national arms at left. Backs continue to carry a simple lathework motif.

The name of the nation was changed to Belize in 1974. The nation is a self-governing crown colony of Great Britain which has voted in recent years to reject independence in favor of maintaining its autonomy in the face of threatened Guatemalan takeover. Currently, British troops maintain the colony's status.

Williamson also reports that for the 1980s Belize will reintroduce the \$100 note. "With inflation worldwide, prices here continue to climb and our highest present value bank note, \$20, may eventually not be high enough," he said. The Belize \$1 is worth fifty cents in U.S. currency.

The mundane back designs of Belize's notes are also due for renovation in the 1980s, Williamson said, being replaced by "very flashy designs depicting various tourist, industrial and agricultural scenes of Belize."



July 15-18, 1981

Logo of INTERPAM '81 Toronto's big international paper money show.

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